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NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Dr. Franz Von Juraschek, at one time professor of public and international law at the University of Vienna, died recently. Dr Juraschek was the author of a work on *Personal - und Realunion*, and of numerous studies in the field of political economy and statistics.

Legal science has sustained a great loss in the death of Dean James Barr Ames of the Harvard Law School. Dean Ames was perhaps the greatest teacher of law yet produced in this country. His contributions to legal literature, while small in bulk, rank as masterly productions. In him the United States has lost its greatest student of legal history. Mr. Ezra Ripley Thayer has become dean of the Harvard Law School.

Prof. Allen Johnson of Bowdoin College has been appointed to a professorship of American history at Yale University. Professor Johnson's work will lie mainly in the field of constitutional history and government.

Mr. William D. Guthrie of New York City has been appointed professor of constitutional law in the Columbia University law school. Mr. Guthrie has been in active practice for many years, but is known to students of constitutional law through his *Lectures on the Fourteenth Amendment*.

The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes was organized in Baltimore on February 6, at the residence of Theodore Marburg. Dr. James Brown Scott, solicitor of the State Department, was elected president. A recent address by Dr. Scott on *Judicial Proceedings as a Substitute for War or International Self-redress* (pp. 16) has been issued by the Maryland Peace Society.

The Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University were delivered this year by Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale

University. Professor Bingham's subject was: The Scots Darien Colony: An International Episode.

Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Brown University has recently been honored by election as an associate of the Institut de Droit International.

Prof. W. W. Willoughby of the Johns Hopkins University has in press a comprehensive treatise on the Constitutional Law of the United States. The work will be in two volumes and will be published by Baker, Voorhis & Co.

Prof. Clarence C. Crawford of the University of Kansas has in preparation a monograph on the writ of habeas corpus.

Prof. J. Q. Dealey of Brown University will spend the next year in Europe. His work at Brown will be conducted by Dr. W. F. Dodd of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Robert Argyll Campbell has been appointed legislative reference librarian of the state of California and will enter upon his new work June 1, 1910. Mr. Campbell has been a student at Cornell and at the University of Wisconsin, and has done some special work for the Wisconsin tax commission. He has been a frequent contributor to the Notes on Current Legislation published by this REVIEW.

The Illinois legislature in 1909 authorized the appointment of a special tax commission to investigate the assessment and tax system of the state and to recommend changes in the state tax system. Governor Charles S. Deneen has appointed on this commission John P. Wilson, Alfred M. Craig, Prof. David Kinley, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, B. F. Caldwell, A. P. Grant, and B. L. Winchell.

Dr. Lucius P. McGehee of New York has become dean of the law school of the University of North Carolina. Dr. McGehee is well known as the author of a book on *Due Process of Law*.

Prof. John Bassett Moore, who has been absent for two years on account of illness, will resume his work at Columbia University next fall.

During the month of March Arthur Lionel Smith, fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, gave a course of twelve lectures at Columbia University on English Political Writers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

The fourth international conference of American states will convene at Buenos Ayres on July 9. The American Delegates are: Henry White, Enoch Herbert Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar Charles Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, and David Kinley.

The American Book Company has in press a volume by Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois entitled: *Introduction to Political Science; A Treatise on the origin, nature, functions, and organization of the state.*

Prof. Henry Jones Ford of Princeton University delivered the Blumenthal lectures at Columbia University this year, taking as his subject, the Cost of National Government. The lectures will soon appear in book form.

In the February number of this REVIEW a reference was made to Mr. James Bryce's lectures on *Hindrances to Good Citizenship* as having been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. This was an error; the lectures were published by the Yale University Press.

Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, have undertaken to edit a *Cyclopaedia of American Government*, to be published by D. Appleton and Company. The *Cyclopaedia* will run to three volumes, and will include the history, organization and functions of government in the United States, including political and party history. It will also deal with the theory of government; American constitutional law; international law (so far as it affects American relations); applications of political economy, and the relations of government to social problems. The work is expected to appear in 1912.

D. Appleton and Company announce the publication of the *American Year Book, a Record of Events and Progress*; which has been planned by a conference of representatives of national learned societies, who have formed a permanent supervisory board, and have chosen as managing

editor Mr. S. N. D. North, formerly director of the United States census. The first annual volume will appear early in 1911, and will contain material on a wide range of questions interesting to Americans, including history, politics, government, law and legislation, economic and social questions, science, engineering, public health, art, literature, the churches, learned societies, and various other topics.

A conference of governors was held in Washington on January 18-20, and was attended by governors of thirty states. Among the subjects discussed were the conservation of natural resources and the control of public service corporations; the discussions were concerned largely with the relative powers of the state and federal governments. A plan was adopted for the permanent organization of the conference, which provides for annual meetings, the next one of which is proposed to be held in some one of the state capitals.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference of friends of the Indian and other dependent peoples was held October 20-22, 1909, and a report of its proceedings has been published (pp. 214). The papers appearing in this report deal with the Indians, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; perhaps the most interesting ones are those on Porto Rico by Regis H. Post, W. F. Willoughby, and General George W. Davis.

The new *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology* will be published bi-monthly, and each number will consist of about 160 pages. It will be published in Chicago, and will be the organ of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. Its purpose will be to promote a wider interest in the scientific study of questions relating to the administration of the criminal law, including the cost and prevention of crime, methods of criminal procedure, and the treatment of criminals. It will promote the introduction of such reforms in existing judicial and penal methods as experience and reason show would be desirable, to the end that a more effective, speedier, and less expensive system of criminal justice may be secured, more humane methods of dealing with criminals provided, and the causes of the present widespread popular dissatisfaction with the administration of the criminal law removed. It will endeavor to provide a medium for the expression of the best scientific thought and professional practice in this and other countries, regarding the administration of the criminal law and the treat-

ment of offenders. It will endeavor to furnish reviews of current scientific literature, dealing with the progress of criminal jurisprudence, together with bibliographical and miscellaneous notes of interest to students of criminal law, criminology, and the allied sciences of sociology, psychology, anthropology, etc. There will be an editorial board of twelve or fifteen editors representing the fields of criminal law, criminology, sociology, political science, psychiatry and philanthropy. Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois will act as managing editor. The first number of the journal will appear in May.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology has undertaken an important task in editing the *Modern Criminal Science Series*, which will be published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston. The series will be composed of nine leading works on criminal science, which have been selected by a committee composed of William W. Smithers and Profs. Ernst Freund, Maurice Parmelee, Roscoe Pound, Robert B. Scott, and John H. Wigmore. The following volumes have been selected to constitute the series: *Criminal Psychology*, by Hans Gross; *Modern Theories of Criminology*, by Bernaldo de Quiros; *Criminal Sociology*, by Enrico Ferri; *The Individualization of Punishment*, by Raymond Saleilles; *Crime, its Causes and Remedies*, by Cesare Lombroso; *Penal Philosophy*, by Gabriel Tarde; *Criminality and Economic Conditions*, by W. A. Bonger; *Criminology*, by Raffaele Garofalo; *Crime and its Repression*, by Gustav Aschaffenberg. These works will be translated under the supervision of the Institute, and will make available to English students and lawyers the best literature of the world within the field of criminal science. They represent the best work of German, Spanish, Italian, French, and Dutch scholars in a field which has heretofore been almost entirely neglected in this country. This series should perform an important service in bringing American lawyers to recognize the importance of scientific investigation as an aid in the administration of criminal law. The English edition of Gross's *Criminal Psychology* is announced to appear in May, and de Quiros' *Modern Theories of Criminology* will be published in the early fall. The other volumes in the series will appear more slowly.

The translation into English of some leading works on the history of Continental law is now planned by a Committee of five appointed for the purpose in August, 1909, by the Association of American Law Schools. The Committee would welcome suggestions from members of the Polit-

ical Science Association as to (a) the works to be selected and (b) the translation. Thus far the Committee has informally agreed upon two works only, Goldschmidt's *Universalgeschichte des Handelsrechts* and Calisse's *Storia del diritto italiano*, which have been undertaken by members of the Committee. The total number of works provided for by the contract with the publishers is eight, to be distributed one each under the following heads: General histories of law; (1) Commercial law; (2) Criminal law; (3) Roman law since 1400; (4) Legal literature and schools of thought; Histories of particular national systems; (5) France, (6) Germany; (7) Italy; (8) Spain.—The main difficulty in the first group is to find works of suitable scope in moderate size. In the second group, a main obstacle is that the master treatises deal so disproportionately with public law, too much subordinating private law. The political scientist will in this perhaps see no drawback. But the legal profession are greatly in need of histories which exhibit the Continental roots of the numerous detailed principles of Anglo-American private law—principles which form the staple (nineteen-twentieths) of the law school curriculum in this country. Hence the search for such books. But public law also deserves consideration in this project. If the political scientists will coöperate, the scope could be enlarged to satisfy amply both demands. Has any one a suggestion to make? Following are the members of the Committee: Charles H. Huberich, Stanford University; Ernst Freund, University of Chicago; Ernest G. Lorenzen, George Washington University; William E. Mikell, University of Pennsylvania; John H. Wigmore, Northwestern University, *Chairman*.

G. F. Abbott's *Turkey in Transition* (London: Arnold, 1909, pp. vii, 370) is a pleasantly written and popular discussion of events in Turkey during the past three years. Mr. Abbott is somewhat pessimistic regarding the possibility of success of constitutional government in Turkey. *La Révolution Turque*, by Victor Bérard (Paris: Colin, 1909, pp. 352), discusses the Turkish reform movements before and in 1876, and the recent movement to the reëstablishment of the constitution on July 24, 1908. M. Bérard emphasizes the diplomatic aspects of the subject. *The Awakening of Turkey: A History of the Turkish Revolution*, by E. F. Knight (London: Milne, 1909, pp. x, 356), is an interesting account of the Turkish revolutionary movement to the deposition of Abdul Hamid. While most of the volume is devoted to recent occurrences, Mr. Knight devotes several introductory chapters to the reform movement of 1876 and to political conditions in Turkey.

The Colonies and Imperial Defence, by P. A. Silburn (London: Longmans, 1909, pp. vii, 360), is an interesting discussion of one of the most important problems of British imperial policy. Mr. Silburn, who is a member of the legislative assembly of Natal, strongly disapproves of independent navies for the British colonies, and of financial contributions by the colonies in aid of the imperial navy. He urges that the colonies can be of greatest help by assuming responsibility "for the adequate land defences of their coast, the absolute security of the coaling ports and harbors of refuge." He advocates the elaboration of a consistent plan of defense, in which each colony should have its part, and suggests the appointment of a royal commission to formulate such a plan.

Liberalism and the Social Problem (New York: Hodder and Stoughton, pp. xxiii, 414), is a collection of speeches delivered during the past four years by Winston Spencer Churchill. The volume contains little or nothing that is of permanent interest. Of a somewhat similar type is Sir Guilford Molesworth's *Economic and Fiscal Facts and Fallacies* (London: Longmans, 1909, pp. xii, 292). Molesworth's book is a vigorous attack upon the doctrines of free trade, and an argument for protection and colonial preference.

A new edition has been issued of Frederick Howard Wines' *Punishment and Reformation* (New York: Crowell, pp. xv, 387). This work was originally published in 1895, and great progress has been made in penal science during the past fifteen years; no change in the text is made, however, and the new edition therefore does not give a satisfactory treatment of present conditions. A new preface and several additional papers printed in an appendix do little toward bringing the book up to date.

A pamphlet on *Political Reform in Wisconsin* has been published recently by Emanuel S. Philipp, assisted by Edgar T. Wheelock (Milwaukee, pp. 253). The pamphlet is devoted to "a historical review of the subjects of primary election, taxation and railway regulation" and vigorously attacks the policies inaugurated by Mr. LaFollette. The language employed by the author would seem to indicate that the pamphlet was issued in furtherance of a movement against recent reform measures in Wisconsin.

The Bureau of Corporations issued in 1909 a report on *Taxation of Corporations. Part 1—New England* (pp. 156). This report is a careful

and accurate summary of corporate taxation in the New England states. It will be followed by similar reports upon corporate taxation in other states.

André Tardieu's *Le Prince de Bülow* (Paris: Calmann-Lévy, 1909, pp. 373) is a study of the internal and foreign policy of Germany under the chancellorship of Bülow.

Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; The Master Builder of a great Commonwealth (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, pp. 12, 253) by José F. Godoy is, in the main, a chronological enumeration of the most important events in President Diaz's life. Almost a third of the book is given up to "opinions of prominent men regarding President Diaz as a soldier and statesman;" these opinions are indiscriminating and add little if anything to the value of the book. Señor Godoy's work is primarily a eulogy, and is worth little as a biography. To the student of Mexican political institutions and conditions it is of no value.

The Dominion of New Zealand, by Sir Arthur P. Douglas (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1909, pp. xix, 444), is a pretentious work which discusses every aspect of New Zealand life. The chapters devoted to the government are fragmentary and of little value; and the same statement may be made with reference to the portion of the work dealing with social and industrial questions. *New Zealand in Evolution*, by Guy H. Scholefield (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909, pp. xxii, 363), is a book of a much higher type, but is mainly an economic discussion.

The Division of Documents of the Library of Congress has begun to issue a *Monthly List of State Publications*, of which the first number, that of January, 1910, has appeared; a subject index to the *List* will be issued quarterly and will be cumulative throughout the year. The January number covers more than forty pages and lists the state documents in convenient form. Heretofore students of state government have found it extremely difficult to keep up with current official publications of the several states, and this monthly list should prove very useful; in publishing it the Library of Congress will render an important service to all persons interested in the affairs of our state governments.

Beginning in January, 1910, the Law Reporting Company of 67 Wall Street, New York, has furnished to those who desired the service information concerning action upon measures pending before the legislatures

of the several states. The plan of the company has been to issue each day a complete card list of measures, one card for each bill introduced in any state legislature. For each state whose legislature is in session a sheet has then been issued daily showing each step taken upon pending measures. The Law Reporting Company is also in a position to furnish copies of bills promptly after their introduction, and those who do not desire to keep informed regarding the progress of all pending legislation may arrange to receive current reports concerning legislative action upon any special subject or subjects. The New York State Library's annual *Index of Legislation* has been almost indispensable to those who must keep informed concerning the action of state legislatures, but the *Index* necessarily appears some little time after the close of the year which it covers, and gives no reference to proposed legislation which may have failed. The work being done by the Law Reporting Company supplements that done by the New York State Library and provides the means by which the action of state legislatures may be followed from day to day during the legislative sessions.

Two publications were issued at Albany during the legislative session of 1910 which did for the state of New York what the Law Reporting Company has undertaken to do for all of the states. The *New York Legislative Record*, which was published weekly and of which each issue was cumulative, gave each week a complete record of state legislative action, indicating the bills introduced and the action taken upon them, and the individual record of each member of the legislature. This publication was edited by D. B. Johnson, and was printed by the J. B. Lyon Company of Albany. The *New York Legislative Index*, which was similar in character to the *Legislative Record*, was published by the Legislative Index Publishing Company of Albany.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics issued in December, 1909, a bulletin on *Labor Injunctions in Massachusetts* (pp. 168). The bulletin is mainly a compilation of decisions rendered during the past ten years by the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts and should be of some value as showing the attitude of the Massachusetts courts toward labor disputes; dissenting opinions have been omitted.

The third and fourth volumes of the *Documentary History of American Industrial Society* (Cleveland, 1910) are devoted to a reprint of American conspiracy cases decided between the years 1806 and 1842.

The Boston Book Company has recently published under the title of *Virginia Colonial Decisions* (2 vols., 1909) the manuscript reports made by Sir John Randolph and Edward Barradall of decisions in the general court of Virginia, 1728-1741. The reports are preceded by an elaborate historical introduction by R. T. Barton. Only a few of these cases were printed in Jefferson's Virginia Reports.

A number of monographs have been issued by the National Monetary Commission which are of interest to students of financial administration. Among these may be mentioned: *The First and Second Banks of the United States*, by Profs. J. T. Holdsworth and Davis R. Dewey; *Digest of State Banking Laws*, by S. A. Welldon; *History of the National Bank Currency*, by A. D. Noyes; *The History of Banking in Canada*, by R. M. Breckenridge; *The Swiss Banking Law*, by Dr. Julius Landmann; *The National Bank of Belgium*, by Charles A. Conant; and *Fiscal Systems of England, France, Germany, and the United States*, by J. O. Manson.

Among the new books announced for publication this spring are: *Principles of American Government*, by Charles A. Beard (Macmillan); *American Government*, by J. A. Fairlie (Macmillan); *The Political Theories of Martin Luther*, by Luther Hess Waring (Putnam); *Great Cities in America, their problems and their government*, by Delos F. Wilcox (Macmillan); *Race Distinctions in American Law*, by Gilbert T. Stephenson (Appleton); *Copyright, its history and law*, by R. R. Bowker (Houghton, Mifflin); *Democracy and the Party System*, by M. Ostrogorski (Macmillan).

A Treatise on the Federal Corporation Tax Law of 1909. By Arthur W. Machen. (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, pp. xxv, 269). The author gives a clear statement of the practical accounting problems arising upon the enforcement of the federal corporation tax. After rather doubtfully determining the tax to be one directly upon the income of corporations as such, he discusses the provisions of the act as to how the taxable income of corporations is calculated, the return, the assessment and collection of the tax. He outlines briefly the several points of objection which may be raised against the constitutionality of the act, but does not attempt to discuss fully these points. The appendices contain the text of the act, as well as the regulations and form of returns required by the Treasury Department.

Miss Elfred Everhart, reference librarian of the public library of Atlanta, Georgia, has performed a useful service in the preparation of *A Hand-*

book of United States Documents (Minneapolis: The W. H. Wilson Company 1910, pp. 320). The volume gives a brief history of the various departments of the federal government, their subdivisions and bureaus, and a definition and description of the publications issued by each. The work is divided into three parts. The first deals with congressional documents, that is to say, those recording the proceedings of congress, as well as those the printing of which is specifically authorized by that body. The second part considers the serial and special publications of the nine executive departments; the third, the publications of the commissions and other branches of the general government not organized under one of the nine departments. The volume is excellently arranged and has an analytical index. The work will be of value to both librarians and students.

The Expansion of New England: the Spread of New England Settlements and Institutions to the Mississippi River, 1620-1865, by Lois Kimball Mathews (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1909, pp. xiv, 303), is an interesting study of the influence of New England, particularly in the middle west. Mrs. Kimball traces, in a careful and painstaking manner, the lines of immigration into the west from New England, and her conclusions are based upon a thorough study of the sources. To students of political science the most important chapters in the work are those upon the conflict between New England and Southern influences in Indiana and Illinois, and upon the New Englanders as state builders in Michigan and Wisconsin; in these chapters some attention is devoted to the organization of local government in the middle western states. Mrs. Kimball has in preparation a further study dealing with New England settlement beyond the Mississippi and in the south since 1865.

Aliens Under the Federal Laws of the United States, by Samuel MacClintock (Chicago: *Illinois Law Review*, 1909). This is a University of Chicago doctoral dissertation which first appeared as a series of articles in the *Illinois Law Review* for 1909. The author has gathered into a convenient form the federal legislation concerning aliens in matters of shipping, patents, trademarks, copyright, public lands, and real estate in the territories. The copyright act of March 4, 1909, is not mentioned. Little account has been taken of the influence of treaties as affecting the rights of aliens in these matters. The chapter on treaty rights of resident aliens is mainly concerned with the discussion of a few cases of expulsion, mob violence, and discriminatory legislation. The cases in

the federal courts have been examined and collected under appropriate heads in the text, and this is perhaps the best service rendered by the work. Proper names are frequently misspelled. There is no index. On the whole, the work makes but a slight contribution to our knowledge of the legal position of aliens in the United States.

American Addresses at the Second Hague Peace Conference, delivered by Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter, James Brown Scott; edited with introductory notes, by James Brown Scott (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1910, pp. xlviii, 217). This collection brings within small compass some of the principal addresses delivered at the Hague Conference by three of the American delegates. An introductory note, reprinted from Scott's *Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907*, contains an address of Señor Larreta of the Argentine delegation and recounts some of the lighter incidents which marked the experiences of the delegates. Then follow public addresses delivered in the United States by each of the three delegates, recounting the nature and results of the Conference. The addresses delivered before the Conference are reprinted from the official publication of the Dutch government, *La Deuxième Conférence internationale de la Paix, Actes et Documents*. The subjects discussed include the immunity from capture of private property at sea, the limitation of force in the collection of contractual debts, various phases of arbitration, the international prize court, and topics connected with the establishment of a court of arbitral justice. An appendix contains some of the conventions and projects in the adoption of which the American delegation played a leading part.

A third edition has recently appeared of Sir Edward Hertslet's *Map of Africa by Treaty* (London: Harrison and Sons. 1909, 3 vols. and a collection of maps). The plan of the work remains the same as that of earlier editions, but a thorough revision has been made to the end of the year 1908. Now that the partition of Africa is completed, and most of the boundaries fairly well established, it is particularly appropriate that a new edition of Hertslet's collection should give us in definitive form the official documents relating to African colonization. The work constitutes an indispensable aid to the student of recent diplomatic and colonial history; the usefulness of the new edition is enhanced by the issuance with it of forty-five maps, which show in detail the present boundaries of the several African possessions.

Volume xix (pp. 63-175) of the *Zeitschrift für Internationales Privat- und Oeffentliches Recht* contains the first part of a monograph on pacific blockade (*Die Friedensblockade*) by Dr. Falcke. In this portion of his monograph Dr. Falcke discusses somewhat fully the practice with reference to pacific blockade from 1827 to 1885. A more extensive and complete study of the same subject is Hermann Staudacher's *Die Friedensblockade* (Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1909, p. 166. Staats- und voelkerrechtliche Abhandlungen). Dr. Staudacher gives an excellent historical account of the several cases of pacific blockade, and also discusses the subject in its theoretical aspects.

The January, 1910, number of the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal* is a cumulative number, containing an index of legal journals for 1909. This index, which is confined to journals printed in English, is a useful one, but would be of greater value were it more complete. The *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, *Maine Law Review*, *Political Science Quarterly*, and *Yale Review* are not included among the journals indexed. Little additional labor should be required to cover all legal journals published in English and also the reports of the several bar associations, and such labor would add greatly to the usefulness of the publication.

Under the title *Vers la Paix* (Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1909, pp. 115), Señor Alberto Torres presents a strong plea for disarmament. He recognizes, however, that disarmament is only possible when some practical provision has been made for the settlement of international disputes. Hence Señor Torres proposes to call a conference of the representatives of all civilized nations and to confer upon it the attributes of a supra-legal tribunal which shall take cognizance not only of law and equity, but "of the aspirations of the powers founded on the interests of civilization and of human progress." In the decision of territorial questions the "topographical situation, and the political, social and commercial relations between the contested territory and the contesting nations" should be considered, as also the result of a "plebiscite of the inhabitants of the territory in dispute." The whole scheme is utopian. In the second part of his monograph the author proposes a method of selecting judges for the court of arbitral justice recently established by the second Hague Conference. But his proposal overlooks the fact that the very purpose of establishing the court was to limit the number of the judges on its panel so as to secure a permanent and traditional policy.

The Commonwealth of Australia, by B. R. Wise (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1909, pp. 354). This is a work dealing with the physical characteristics, government and social legislation of Australia. About one-third of the volume is devoted to a description of the people, the natural resources, the industries, education and material progress of the country; approximately another third deals with the history and organization of the commonwealth government; and the rest is devoted to recent legislation dealing with the tariff, the race question, the labor problem, old age and invalidity pensions, industrial conditions, and national defense. The author dwells upon the results of the state experiments that have been undertaken in so many fields, the aims and achievements of the labor party, the working of the legislation in the interest of labor, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, the finances of the commonwealth, and many other questions. His treatment of most of them, however, is rather fragmentary and superficial when compared with the studies of Harrison Moore, Edward Jenks and W. P. Reeves. As a popular description of the country and its institutions, however it is not without value. He criticises the labor party for being dominated by the "machine" outside of parliament and by the caucus within, though he defends it against the charge of being anti-capitalist in its aims. He also defends his country for its attitude on the question of colored labor and declares that the determination of Australians to rid themselves of the "taint" of colored labor is not a "selfish attempt to close the labor market against dangerous competitors" in disregard of imperial interests but a "policy of high patriotism, conceived and executed in loyalty to the empire and calculated to conserve its strength." The question, he maintains, is not economic but political and whatever may be the attitude of the Empire the Australians are resolved to preserve at all hazards the purity of their race.

A third edition has just appeared of Dareste's *Constitutions Modernes: Recueil des constitutions en vigueur dans les divers états d'Europe, d'Amérique et du monde civilisé* (Paris: Challamel, 2 vols.). The second edition of this work appeared in 1891, and an extensive revision has been made which brings it up to the end of 1909. The revision has been carefully done; and the latest constitutional literature has in most cases been inserted into the bibliographies, although a number of important books have not been referred to. Among the later constitutional documents which appear in this edition are those relating to the Belgian Congo, South Africa, Turkey and Australia; the Persian constitution of 1908

is not given. In its new form Dareste's collection will probably remain for many years the most convenient and satisfactory reference book upon the subject with which it deals. To those unfamiliar with this collection, it should be suggested that the work does not, as implied in its title, contain the texts of all the constitutions now in force. Brief historical notes, without texts, suffice to dispose of a number of the less important Latin-American states, and a similar treatment is accorded to many of the German states and Swiss cantons. For the United States full texts are given of the federal constitution and the constitution of Pennsylvania; the other states are treated in brief historical notes, which are accurate in the main. There is no discussion whatever of the constitutions of the states of Mexico and Brazil, and of the provinces of Argentina. But no work of this character would be manageable which attempted to include all constitutional texts, and it is sufficient to say that Dareste has included practically all of the most valuable documents, and has employed to good purpose the space at his disposal. The collection is better edited and is much more useful than the similar work which was recently published in German under the editorship of Prof. Paul Posener, although Posener's volume must be resorted to for recent texts of the constitutions of the German states.

CURRENT MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO

At the special session of the Illinois legislature an act was passed (approved March 9, 1910) authorizing the commission form of municipal government in cities and villages not exceeding 200,000 population. This act resembles the Iowa law, except in regard to the civil service and recall features; and includes provisions for a non-partisan direct primary, the initiative and referendum, as well as for commission government.

On petition and popular vote any city or village not exceeding 200,000 population may adopt the commission form of municipal government, with a mayor and four commissioners to be elected for a term of four years. Candidates are to be nominated by a primary election, with "no party, platform or principle designates;" and the two candidates for mayor and eight candidates for commissioners receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election shall be the only candidates whose names appear on the ballots at the municipal election.

The mayor and commissioners form the council, which shall exercise all executive and legislative powers now possessed by former city